Dr E B Haywood

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 117.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. XVIII. An Act to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An Act in relation to the receipt of Confederate Treasury Notes by public officers," approved May 1, 1863.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of an act entitled "An Act in relation to the receipt of Counterfeit Treasury Notes by public officers," approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be, and the same are hereby extended, so as to embrace all counterfeit treasury notes received by the public officers mentioned in said act, prior to the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Approved January 30, 1864.

CHAP. XX. An Act to change the time for the assembling of Congress for its next regular session.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for its next regular session, shall assemble the first Monday in May, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and not the first Monday of December, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Approved February 3, 1864.

CHAP. XXI. An Act to authorize the President to assign judges of military courts from one court to another.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and is hereby authorized, at any time, to assign judges from one military court to another, as, in his judgment, the service may require.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 3, 1864.

CHAP. XXII. An Act to organize the Treasury Note Bureau.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That another bureau shall be organized in the Treasury Department, to be known as the Treasury Note Bureau, which shall have charge of the engraving, printing and preparing of treasury notes and bonds, and of every thing incidental thereto.

Sec. 2. A chief of the said bureau shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the same salary as the other heads of bureaus in the said Department, whose duty it shall be to provide the materials necessary for every issue of notes or bonds, and to cause the said notes and bonds to be engraved, printed and prepared for issue, and to superintend and have in charge all the clerks employed in and about the said bureau, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury may appoint a chief clerk of the said bureau, to reside at Columbia during such time as the engraving and printing may be conducted there, and another chief clerk at Richmond; also, two messengers and as many clerks, male and female, as may be necessary to conduct the business of the bureau. The chief clerk at Columbia shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and the other clerks and the messengers shall receive the same salaries as are provided by law for the clerks of the same grade at Richmond.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish regulations for the government and management of the said bureau and for securing such safeguards against counterfeit notes, bonds or coupons, as he may deem expedient.

Approved February 3, 1-64.

CHAP. XXIII. An Act to prohibit the importation of luxuries, or of articles not necessaries or of common use.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the first day of March next, it shall not be lawful to import into the Confederate States any brandy, wines, or other spirits, or any other article specified in schedule A of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue from commodities imported from foreign countries," approved May twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or any goods, wares or merchandise, enumerated in schedule B of said act, except the following articles: All things for medicinal purposes, camphor refined, pickles, molasses, pepper, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, and all other spices; soap, castile, Windsor, and all other toilet soaps; sugar of all kinds; syrup of sugar; galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold and silver, or imitations thereof, intended for uniforms of officers in the military or naval service.

Sec. 2. And it shall not be lawful to import the following articles, enumerated in schedule C of said act: Beer, ale and porter; muffs and tippets, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component part, except caps and hats; carpets, carpetings, hearth rugs, bedsides and other portions of carpeting of any kind or description; carriages and parts of carriages; cider and other beverages not containing alcohol; clocks and parts of clocks; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimmings, or laces of thread or other material; coral, manufactured; dolls and toys of all kinds; fire-crackers, sky-rockets, Roman candles and all similar articles used in pyrotechnics; furniture, cabinet and household; glass, colored, stained or painted; India matting of all sorts; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; jewelry, or imitations thereof; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, slabs or blocks, and all other marble; matting, China or other floor matting and mats made of flags, jute or grass; paper hangings, paper for walls, and paper for screens or fire-boards; paving and roofing tiles and bricks, and roofing slates and firebricks; thread lacings and insertings; velvets of all kinds.

Sec. 3. And it shall not be lawful to import the following articles, enumerated in schedule D of said act: Angora, Thibet and other goats' hair, or mohair, unmanufactured; bananas, cocoa nuts, plaintains and oranges; cabinets of coins, medals, gems and collections of antiquities; diamonds, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones and imitations thereof, set in gold or silver or other metals; engravings bound or unbound; rattans and reeds; paintings and statuary; leaf and unmanufactured tobacco and cigars; or the following articles enumerated in schedule E:—diamonds, cameos, mosaics, pearls, gems, rubies and other precious stones and imitations thereof, when not set.

Sec. 4. None of the manufactures of metal, designed as either household or personal ornaments, shall be admitted, and in order to confine importations to articles of necessity and of common use, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the maximum foreign prices at which and within which importations of goods manufactured wholly or partly of cotton, flax, wool or silk, and designed for wearing apparel, and not herein prohibited, may be made, and beyond which importations thereof shall not be made: Provided, That articles herein allowed to be imported shall not be impressed by the Government or its agents after they have reached the Confederate States: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any importation for the use or account of the Confederates States, or either of them: Provided further, That this act shall not apply to any article or articles which have been or shall be shipped without knowledge of the passage of this act, before the first day of March next, but which shall arrive in a Confederate port after that day.

Sec. 5. That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, after the first day of March next, be imported into the Confederate States, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or shall, after said first day of March next, be put on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, with the intention of importing the same into the Confederate States, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited, and the owner thereof shall, moreover, forfeit and pay double the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. If any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall, nevertheless, be on board any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after said first day of March next in the Confederate States, and shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the master, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed, without a permit, the same penalties, fines and forfeitures shall be incurred, and may be recovered as in the case of similar omision or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the Confederates States.

Sec. 7. Every collector, naval officer, surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling-house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise which he or they now have by law, in relation to goods, wares and merchandize, subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandize, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandize so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 8. The following additional oath or affirmation shall be taken by masters or persons having charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the Confederate States after said first day of March next, viz: "I further swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board [insert the denomination and name of the vessel] any goods, wares or merchandize, the importation of which into the Confederate States is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board of the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 9. After said first day of March next importers, consignees or agents, at thetime of entering goods into the Confederate States, shall take the following additional oath, viz: I also swear (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge and belief, amongst the said goods, wares or merchandize, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the Confederate States is prohibited by law; and I do further swear (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover any such goods, wares or merchandise, among the said goods, wares and merchandise imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 10. All penalties and forfeitures arising under this act, may be sued for and recovered, and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act entitled "An act to regulate the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage," and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions as are prescribed, authorized and directed, by the act entitled, "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned."

Sec. 11. That this act shall expire on the day of the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States.

Approved February 6, 1864.

MARRIED,

At the Oaks, Amelia county, Va., on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. B. Tizzard, Major WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Jr., As't. Adj't. General of North Carolina, to Miss JULIA R., eldest daughter of Mr. John W. Lane.

In Southampton county, Va., on the 8th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Ann Sikes, by the Rev. James Barnes, W. D. WILLIAMS, of Chatham county, N. C., to Mrs. A. R. STORY, daughter of the late John Sykes.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY A LADY, AS TEACHER IN A SCHOOL or family, to give instruction in the English branches and Piano. Enquire of the Editors of the CONFEDERATE, Raleigh, N. C. ju 10-tf

Bank of the State of North Carolina.—The general meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank, will be held on the FIRST MONDAY in July next, at their Banking House in the City of Raleigh. C. DEWEY, Agent.
Raleigh, June 9, 1864. 116-paw4t

Sheet Iron.

SHEET IRON, 3-16 inch thick, from 25 to 30 inches wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, June 10, 1864. d7t*

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Lenoir county, on the 7th of May last, a NEGRO BOY, aged about 11 years, who says his name is Dick, and that he belongs to Lieut. John Sweeny of Richmond, Va. Said boy is very quick spoken, rather slender built, and has slight scar over his left, and one under his right eye. He says he was brought off from Richmond some time in January last, by a Georgia Regiment.

Also, committed on the 14th of the same month, ANOTHER BOY, aged about 17 years, who says his name is Harry, and belongs to James I. Adison, of Columbia, S. C. Said boy is about 5 feet high, stout built, ginger bread color, and has several spots or scars on his face, which he says was caused by sickness. He says he was taken from his owner's farm, 3 or 4 miles from Columbia, by the 26th S. C. Regiment.

The owners of said boys are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. FIELDS, Sher.
Kinston, N. C., June 3rd, 1864. 115-d6t

To the Voters of Chatham County, and my Fellow-Citizens of the Army.—Having received many solicitations from my friends I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

My principles and views are well known to my personal friends. I am in favor of laying plans and making proposals and offering propositions for peace, as long as it is consistent with our honor, to obtain an honorable peace. I want an honorable, a just and an everlasting peace, as firm as the eternal hills, and as substantial as the ancient tombs of Asia. I want a through ticket for peace, on the express, double-quick time. If you elect me as one of your representatives, my voice shall be heard in the Legislative Halls in pleading for peace. I shall vote for the man for Governor that I believe is the strongest for an honorable peace and for State Rights, and that is all that I ask of you. Vote for the men that you believe will make the greatest effort for peace.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
92—d2t&w1t J. C. KIRKMAN.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Raleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.
W. W. PEIRCE,
20-d3t&w3t Maj. and Chief Q. M.
☞ Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

BOOK AND JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

JOB WORK Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

$100 Reward.

STOLEN from my stable, at Halifax, N. C., a deep blood-bay MARE, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and about ten years old—works well in single or double harness, and travels with great rapidity. From the best information, she is believed to have been stolen by a man claiming to be a soldier, wearing a blue felt hat and his arm in a sling, and was seen near Joyner's depot on the 30th of May, on his way up the country on to Fayetteville. WILLIE J. EPPES.
Halifax, N. C., June 3, 1864 ju 7-d6t

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On TUESDAY, June 21st, at 12 M, the Assistant Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Columbia, S. C., at the Court House, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on Imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.
ap. 23--75-dts.

Money Found.

A PORTMONIE, with a sum of money in it.—The owner can have the same by describing the Portmonie and the money and paying for this advertisement. Apply to
J. B. JORDAN,
116-tf So. Express Office, Raleigh, June 9.

President's Office, Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 8, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, it was ordered that five per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Company be paid to the Treasurer by the 20th of the present month; twenty per cent. by the 1st of July next; tweny-five per cent. by the 1st day of August; twenty-five per cent. by the 1st September next and twenty-five per cent. by the 1st of October next.
J. M. HECK,
june 10-116-d12t Sec'y and Treasurer.

Important Sale of Sheet Iron at Auction.

ON THURSDAY the 23d June, instant, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell 100 sheets of extra quality of Sorghum Pan Iron, 30 inches wide, and from 4½ to 9 feet long, and about 3-16 inch thick. This Iron was advertised to be sold at Warrenton, N. C., some time since, but an interruption in transportation prevented its arrival in time for the sale.

In addition to the above, we have some 50 sheets same quality, we will sell privately. It is believed that this is the only lot of Iron of the kind at this time in the Confederate States.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 10-116-dtd Auctioneers.

$100 Reward.—Runaway from High Shoals Iron Works, slaves BILL GRIMES, JIM JONES, BRENT and GEORGE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy & Ellison of Beaufort county. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in jail.
HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
jun 9-116-d2t Iron, Lincoln County, N. C.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Vs.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m. before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three-hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable prowerty lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.
S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108-d4w

$750 REWARD!

I WILL PAY $500 FOR THE APPREHENsion and delivery to me, at the Endor Iron Works, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get him, of a desperate negro, called CHARLES HUNTER, who committed an assault on our overseer, and stole from him one of Colt's Navy Pistols, with which he is now armed.

Said negro is a bright mulatto, with a freckled face, has a reddish appearance about the eyes, with a bushy head of red hair. His age is about 30. Stammers in his speech. When last seen he had on a faded suit of cotton clothing, and a light colored wool hat.

I will, also, pay $250 for the apprehension and delivery to me of FURNEY, belonging to John W. Gunter.

Said negro is dark skinned, not quite black, stout and well made, with a large smooth face; is probably about 20 years of age. When last seen he had on a very ragged suit of clothes, and no shoes.

W. S. BOWNER, Pres.
Endor Iron Works, Chatham county, N. C., june 7-113-d3t*

BANK OF WASHINGTON,
GREENSBORO, May 24, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.
M. STEVENSON, Cah'r.
ma. 26 103-d3taw2w.*

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.
C. DEWEY, Cash.
Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st, 1864.

Straw! is urgently required to make bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this Post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation.
W. E. PEIRCE,
june 1-109-d12t Capt. & Post Q. M.

THIRTY BALES OF NICE COTTON FOR Sale—well packed and stored near Raleigh.
Apply to R. G. LEWIS,
94-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

Candidates' Cards.

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
may 27-109-d10t

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

Granville County.—C. E. K. Taylor, for the Senate. Dr. P. W. YOUNG, MARK LANIER and Col. JAS. S. AMIS, for the House of Commons. The above ticket is recomended to the Voters of Granville county, to represent us in the next General Assembly.
june 3-110-d12t. MANY CITIZENS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for reelection to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. ma. 31 107-dtc.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties, in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly.
may 2-82-d16t*

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wte

We are authorized and requested to announce JAMES ASBLEY THIGPEN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Pitt County at the ensuing election. ju 8-114-d2t*

To the Voters of Wayne County.—In response to the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.
june 7-113-te DAVID MC'KINNIE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Soldiery and Citizens (voters) of Wilson and Edgecombe Counties:

HAVING BEEN STRONGLY SOLICITED by many of the leading citizens of Wilson and Edgecombe, I take this method to announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and I flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you honor me with your confidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartily endorse the measures that have been adopted for its accomplishment. Believing that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and revile them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of their support and comfort.

LARRY D. FARMER.
Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. ju 8-114-d3w*

For the Senate.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of the Counties of Washington and Martin, composing the Eighth Senatorial District of North Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re election, to represent you in the State Senate in the next Legislature. Should you again honor me with your suffrages, and elect me, I can only promise to make you a faithful and true representative; to serve you and the State to the best of my ability, and on all occasions to be in my place, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State, and my constituents, as far as it is in my power.

Having heard of no charges being made against my past official conduct, as your representative, and my opinions and actions on this war being so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more; and therefore content myself with leaving it to you, the voters, to decide as you may think best.

Yours respectfully,
JOS. G. CARRAWAY.
June 1, 1864—19-w2t

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dtc.

TO THE VOTERS OF YADKIN IN AND OUT OF THE ARMY.

IN CAMP, WALTHALL JUNCTION, Va., May 25 1864.

I deem it my duty to make some response to your kind letter, soliciting me to suffer my name used as a candidate for a seat in our next Legislature. Following my own inclinations and obeying the urgent call of the country for the services of all able bodied men, I must decline my name being used in this present canvass, as I think it in bad taste to be playing the demagogue at this hour of the country's distress. We need men in the field more than *Cross-road, Stump Speaking politicians*. You ask me in the letters to state my position as regards the candidates for Governor (if I had no objections) I will state, for I have nothing to conceal. I am emphatically and unconditionally for Zebulon B. Vance and against Holden—for the independence of the South and against all affiliations with the North—for the prosecution of the war until the theiving plundering, brutal and Vandal foe is willing to leave our soil, and acknowledge our independence—I am for striking the enemy until he is willing to let us "*alone*," until he is willing for us to return to our wives and *little ones* in peace, without his threatening our destruction with fire and sword.

JOHN H. KINYOUN, Surg.
106 d1tw1t 66 N. C. Reg.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Camden County, N. C

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the county of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power. Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ma 18-98-1aw&w* WM. A. DUKE.

Candidates' Cards.

We are authorized and requested to announce Sergeant R. S. BEGTON a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina, from the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Jones and Carteret. ju 8-113-dtc

We are authorized and requested to announce Lieut. FRANK FOY, as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature from Jones county. ju 8-113-dtc

Granville County.

We are authorized to announce Dr. P. W. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

Chowan County.

We are requested to announce Capt. WM. BADHAM, a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons from Chowan county at the next election. ju 10-116-d3t&w2t*

We are authorized and requested to announce E. F. RUFFIN, as a candidate for the House of Commons, from Alamance county, in the next Legislature.
june 7-113-d6t&w4t

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce Col. M. K. CRAWFORD, as a candidate for re-election to a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, from Wayne County. june 7-113-tc.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Voters of Craven County, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:—At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should I be honored with a majority of your suffrages, I can only promise to serve you to the best of my ability, carefully guarding the interest and honor of the good old North State and my constituents.

The course that I have pursued relative to this war and Southern independence, being so well known throughout the entire population of Craven county, I deem it entirely unnecessary to say any thing upon that subject. But being in the service of my country and not having an opportunity of visiting the voters of the county, I will merely say to them, that I expect to vote, as I have voted afore-time, for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I deem it unnecessary to say more.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
CAPT. C. A. WHITE.
June 1st, 1864. 115-d6t

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims," for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of owner ship, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL,
President Slave-Claims Board.
Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

☞ The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Euker's building, on Main street, second door below 9th, on north side. ap 26-77-dtaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

THE DONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
m3a-83-d2tw27m Financial Secretary.

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.
JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front.
ma 10-89-d1m Petersburg, Va.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE.

THE Machinery, findings and everything necessary to make a complete SHOE MANUFACTORY; also the stock on hand, consisting of Calf Skins, Sole Leather and Ladies Shoes.
R. W. SHELLY,
Surviving partner of J. Shelly & Son.
Thomasville, N. C., May 23, 1864—7t*

TIRE IRON FOR SALE.

A large lot partly worn.
Apply to E. WILKES & BRO., or
J. R. LONDON,
ju 4-111-d3t* Greensboro', N. C.

OFFICE MEDICAL EX. BOARD,
GEN'L MILITARY HOSPITAL, No. 2.
Wilson, N. C. May 28th, 1864.

This Board meets only on Tuesdays and Thursdays at three o'clock in the afternoon. Officers and privates who are applicants to this Board to be retired, according to law, or who have other business in person with the Board, will please bear this notice in mind, and present themselves for examination only at these specified times.

In all cases applicants will present the necessary written authority to appear before the Board, or their cases can not be considered.
S. S. SATCHWELL,
Senior Surgeon Board Ex.
m. 31-107-d10t.

$25—STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from my Stables on the night of the 31st ultimo, one bay Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white to fetlock joint, and a star in the forehead. She was in ordinary work order, and has a sore on the top of her neck, caused by the collar, at which place there is about four inches of the mane cut off. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or such information as may lead to her recovery.
J. ROB'T. JEFFREYS.
Pacific P. O., N. C., ju 6-112-d3t&w2t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

☞ JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. E. W. Miller, BOARD
By the Month, $320
Daily board do $150
Transient, per day $ 13
jan 16-dly

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1861.—d-60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.
E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.
ap 29-80-d1m
All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 14, '64 dtf.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber. G. A. LACK.
ap 12—65-d2tt

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line on either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.
W. E. PEIRCE.
ap 30-81-d24t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$75 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Each of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.
Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 2-82-d26t Iron P. O., N. C.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE:

WE have now in Store, a consignment of several cases of BLOCKADE GOODS, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th June, consisting of
800 yards Blk and Fancy Cassimeres,
500 " Trico and Blk Cloths,
2000 " Blk and White English Prints,
100 " Blk French Merino,
312 Pr Ladies White Cotton Hose,
4 dozen Printed Colored Handkerchiefs,
6 " Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
june 2-109 d6t Commission Merchants.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.
RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 28, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO SCHEDULE OF DATE April 12th, 1864, the following shall be observed as the price for pasturage, impressed for the use of the Government:

Pasturage, 1st quality, near town, per head, per month, $10 00
Pasturage, common, near town, per head, per month, 7 00
Pasturage, 1st quality, in the country, per head, per month, 9 00
Pasturage, common, in the country, per head, per month, 6 00

The attention of Impressing Officers is especially called to General Orders No. 37, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, of the 6th of April, 1864, with the hope that they will be strictly observed. R. V. BLACKSTOCK.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864.

"We now tell him (Col. McRae) and all the other mercenary supporters of Gov. Vance, that our skirts are as clear of treason as theirs can be; and that we are and have been truer to the south than they have been or can be."—*Raleigh Standard, June 3.*

Mr. Holden thus continues, with the *aptitude* of a professional bugler, to blow his own horn—the material of which, though like to the color of gold, has not a grain of that metal in its composition.

He calls us a "*mercenary*" supporter of Gov. Vance. So he called Mr. Clay a murderer, a perjurer, and a gambler. So he called Gov. Graham a coward, a demagogue and an inorant person. So he called Mr. Reade a demagogue, who had disgraced himself and the State, and had fallen under the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. So in like terms he has abused Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Kerr, Gov. Manly, Mr. Badger, Gen. Dockery, Mr. Hale, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Bragg and all other respectable, decent men in the State; and if possible, he added to the impropriety of this conduct, the shameless avowal that he maligned men for party purposes. Of course we cannot expect to escape our share. We regret that he pursues this course; and we hold in reserve how far it will be becoming and proper for a citizen to submit to insult, rather than break the peace of society. Nevertheless, we shall go on our way, presenting, as in duty bound we are, the public reasons why the people of this State should not elect him Governor; and also to expose his injurious and disloyal purposes against the Confederacy, as we shall soon have, in addition to what we now have, abundant evidence to do.

Now, we propose to meet him with more respect than the accusation merits, in his application to us of the term "mercenary." We ask him to point out an instance where we have ever uttered a sentence or expressed an opinion for pay. In our defence, we are obliged to point to two instances in his life, with both of which the public are familiar, which afford ground to apply that term to him; though we are frank to say, the circumstances did not in either case convince us, and we have never so stigmatized him. We mean when he took charge of the *Standard*, on the 31st of May, 1843, and announced that he had always been a Democratic Republican of the school of '98–'99—when he had not long before applied to Mr. Graham for aid in purchasing the "*Star*," for the purpose of supporting the Whig party, which he ever denominated The FEDERAL Party. We were never satisfied that this was a *mercenary* charge, though it has always been a regret with us, that we could'nt see the Salutatory that this "Democratic-Republican" had prepared for the *Star*, provided he had been the organ of the "federal Whigs."

The other occasion, is that when he quit the society of the Original Secessionists, immediately after he was defeated for State printer. The particular circumstances of this change are these:

Mr. Holden was a personal, confidental friend of Judge Douglas. They both claimed to be self-made men, and there had been professedly a strong sympathy between them. Mr. Holden believed, and so announced, that Judge Douglas was the regular nominee of the Democratic Convention; the representative of the Union sentiment; and that Breckinridge had been put in nomination by secession influences. Yet, in his next number he abandoned Douglas, he supported Breckinridge, he opposed Mr. Pool, and advocated the election of Gov. Ellis, and remained with *that* party *and as its organ*, until Tuesday, the 20th day of November, 1860—when he was beaten for State Printer. On Monday Gov. Ellis' message was delivered. On Saturday the 24th he appeared with two columns: one entitled "the Election of State Printer," in which he denounced his defeat; and the other "The Governor's Message," in which he denounced the party and commenced "packing up" for that journey into the ranks of those he had formerly called Submissionists, but which he afterwards disguised as "Conservatives." Mark, we do not charge that money "made the mare go," because we are not satisfied of it ourself; and we would not make a charge "for party purposes." But this we charge, that these two instances of sudden political change, are not so well accounted for, that their author can afford to question other people's motives, or apply epithets to other people's actions.

We intend to do ourselves the justice, even at the hazard of egotism, to draw a parallel between Mr. Holden's claims to patriotism, and ours; and in that parallel, we mean to rely on testimony which Mr. Holden cannot question.

What Does This Mean?

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* has learned that "there are scattered over the State, blank forms of a petition or memorial, to be signed by the "faithful" of the "straitest sect," *requesting Holden to withdraw* from the Gubernatorial contest." What new trick is on the chessboard now? Is this move gotten up to give the self-nominated an opportunity to save himself from the disgraceful defeat he sees awaiting him? Or is it contrived by Holden, in order to enable him to charge that the thing has been gotten up by Gov. Vance and his friends, so as to make a howl over it?

It was reported here yesterday, that a raid was apprehended at Weldon. Raids are the order of the day now.

The Reserve Forces.

Mr. Holden, through his *Standard*, is endeavoring to make some political capital for himself, by charging that Gov. Vance procured or is in some way responsible for calling out the reserve forces between 45 and 50 years, in some of the eastern counties, to meet an anticipated Yankee raid from Newbern.—No one knows better than Mr. Holden that Gov. Vance could have nothing to do with it; but it furnished an opportunity for his playing some of his "honest arts" by an attempt to do an opponent an injury, and to impose a false impression upon the people, and he resorted to it. What an "honest" man he is, to be sure! And it is because he *is* an honest man, *he says*, Gov. Vance and his friends want to put him down.

But the likelihood of the raid has passed, and the reserves have been sent home. The Confederate authorities, that called them out, under a believed pressing demand for their services, as promptly discharged them when the necessity was past. Can't some blame be attached to Gov. Vance for this also?

But, as the Fayetteville *Observer* remarks, if these reserves had not been called out, the probability is that the yankees would have seen that the way was open for that march into the interior of the State to which they considered themselves invited last Fall by the *Standard*. And then what would have been the condition of the Duplin farmers? Not only what crops they have under cultivation would have been destroyed, but their houses burnt, their negroes run off, their provisions and clothing and furniture stolen and destroyed. To be called from home to perform a soldier's duty is hard for men of their age, but it is not so hard as to be despoiled of all their property, their wives and children insulted, and perhaps themselves carried off to a yankee prison. Events that seem to us to be grievous calamities, are often blessings in disguise; and it may be that this is one of them.

THE SPIRIT OF OUR MEN.—The Wilmington *Journal* says one of the Physicians of that town, who was at the Depot assisting in dressing the wounds of soldiers passing through, gives the following incident: He was dressing the wound—a very painful one—of an officer, received, we think, near Richmond, when the officer remarked—"Well, Doctor, they did hit me pretty hard, but how we did slaughter them." This seemed to compensate him for all sufferings, and he appeared to think no more of his own hurt.

A DESERTER TO THE ENEMY.—Harrison Sawyer, company A, Thirty-second North Carolina regiment, was committed to Castle Thunder, Richmond, on the 8th, upon the grave charge of having deserted to the enemy. He deserted previous to the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina, and was taken with arms in his hands, along with the garrison, when that place fell into Confederate possession.

THE COUNCIL OF THE PROT. EPISCOPAL CHUUCH.—There not having been a quorum present at the time appointed, at Williamsboro', an adjournment of the Council was resolved upon, to meet in Raleigh the fourth Wednesday of June, instant.

COL. G. N. FOULK.—This gallant officer succeeds Gen. Winder in the command of Eastern North Carolina, with his headquarters in Goldsboro'. Col. Foulk is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs below and will keep the yankees straight.

COL. J. R. MURCHISON.—We are happy to learn from the Fayetteville *Observer*, that a dispatch has been received in that place from Capt. David R. Murchison, containing the gratifying assurance that his brother, Col. John R. Murchison, was not killed, but was in the hands of the enemy, dangerously wounded in the head. We trust that he will be spared to his family and his country.

We learn from the Richmond papers received yesterday, that the situation of the armies around that city, remained unchanged. We have nothing new beside our telegraphic reports from Petersburg, or elsewhere. The Richmond papers are in doubt about Staunton, having doubts even about its capture. The fog will clear away in a day or two, and the operations of both armies will be developed. We expect a lively time next week from Yankee raiders, judging from the initiate movement on Petersburg. We presume others will follow.

GEN. KIRKLAND.—We find the following in the Richmond *Examiner*:

"Brigadier General W. W. Kirkland, of North Carolina, was shot through the inside of his right thigh. He is at the residence of surgeon Franklin Hancock, on Main street, and is doing well."

A Town Meeting was held yesterday evening for the purpose of making arraugements to effect an organization for the defence of the city in the event of an attack by the enemy. Arrangements were enterd into to give efficiency to such an organization; and the occasion calls for the prompt and hearty co-operation of all who are willing to fight for their homes, their wives, mothers and children. The noble and successful example set by the gallant citizens of Petersburg, demonstrates how efficient such a force for home defence can be made.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTURED ARMS.—We noticed at the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, yesterday, eight or ten freight cars loaded exclusively with Yankee muskets, brought from the battle-fields near Spottsylvania C. H. We learn from Col. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance for the army of Gen. Lee, that we have already secured 13,000 Yankee muskets on the battle field in Spottsylvania, and 4,000 in Chesterfield, in addition to five pieces of artillery, including three twenty pound Parrotts and two Napoleons.—*Richmond Examiner.*

[For the Confederate.

HEAD QUARTERS, 15TH REGT., N. C. T.
In the field, June 5th, 1864.

Editors Confederate:—The following is a complete list of casualties in the 15th Regt N. C. Troops, Cooke's brigade, commanded by Col. Wm. McRae, in the engagements of May 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th, 23rd, and June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1864.

Co A—Wounded, privates Joseph E Stephenson in head, E J Peele breast mortally, J W Pate, face, E G Marks hand, J C Grant hip, Junius E Stephenson thigh, C J Johnson body. Missing, private E Phelps

Co B—Killed, corpl J H Forbes and private W L Scott. Wounded, sergt J B Long in neck, corpl J B Sikes hand, corpl J M Austin thigh, privates W W Alexander face, J R Doster arm severe, amputated, W G Long face, J R Little hand severe, W H Emmond, J C Sikes head, C B Sikes finger, R E Summers finger.

Co B—Wounded, privates J B Stegall in arm and thigh, S M Thompson hand, M J Waters arm severe, J W Benton severe, John McDonald arm amputated, J A Irby finger, J S Bickot head, J F McCorkle hand.

Co C—Killed, privates A M Love and C Jacobs. Wounded, lieut W R Hardin in head, ensign J B Love severe, corpl D G Blanton hand, privates B Barrett hand W L Blanton hand, J W Champion hand severe, J E Hamrick arm, D H Hamrick shoulder, M Hamrick foot severe, P G Hampshire knee, E Hust arm, G W King foot severe, J C McCraw breast, C B Pannell leg, P P Spake breast, C R Simpson thigh severe, J R Russ head mortally, A J Sanders head, G M Biggerstaff hand severe, J M Gobble head.

Co D—Killed, sergt J A Riggsbee and private Joseph Hatly. Wounded, capt T C Counsel in hand, privates W Hatchcock thigh severely, W A Neal hip severely, L Hatley in arm, T B Marks in arm, W P Cook in hand, J G Burnett in hand, S R Webb in hand, E M Neal in hand, J A Wicks in hand, F M Riggsbee in face, J E Riggsbee in thigh, Jessee Williamson in breast, G W Eubanks in arm, W P Cole in hip, W N Moore in hand, Henry A Mann in hip severely, J M Cole in hip, corp L C Black in hip severely. Missing J W Riggsbee.

Co E—Killed, private Rufus R Moore.—Wounded, sergt W C Hart in breast, corp R Holden in arm, corp John B Day in thigh severely, privates W H Allen in hand severely, John R Card in side severely, Levi Bailey in hand, Dennis Carvern im left arm ceverely—amputated, J H Frazier in shoulder severely, W H Goswick in hand, Dolphin Harris in shoulder severely, M C Holmes in arm, A L Jenkins in shoulder severely, W J Long in right arm severely, B G Morton in thigh, J J Wilder in side severely. Missing, James B Duke.

Co F—Wounded, sergts G Sexton in thigh severely, A D Holland in arm, J B Hamrine in breast, corp G D Sponce in side, private J M Ballard in thigh, T H Barnes in head, J A Black in head, W A Colvelle in arm, J Q Gilbert in shoulder, F M Jordan in left arm severely, A Mathews in thigh, John McDougald in shoulder, John C Mary in arm, J A Mock in breast and arm severely, J A Nordon in breast severely, W H Hust in knee, J Q Gilbert by shell, W H Hust in hand severely, sergt S Patterson eye, privates Martin Matthes neck severe, M R Shoaf leg, D C Hust head mortally.

Co G—Killed, privates Henry Allen. Wounded, corpl H H Gilliam foot, privates W N Harris head severe, J R Harris arm, sergt W C C Gupton head, W H Leonard hand severe, corpl J H Longmire thigh, private J S Oakley neck. Missing, Y G Smith.

Co H—Killed, private J W Harris. Wounded, lieut D S Thompson in shoulder, privates M C C Bradshaw hip severe, M P Roberts hand, D M Garrett hand, A P Bryan breast, Wm Ray shoulder, H F Williams shoulder severe, H F Wilson face, Adam Wire shoulder.

Co I—Wounded, lieut B Y Hart arm, sergt G N Cherry leg severe, amputated, J C Bass face, corpl R F Ricks head, corpl L Billups arm, privates W Black, shoulder, J Collier leg, W Folson arm, J Hardy nack, W Hollowell shoulder, A Jarrell arm, H Fate head, A Waddell leg, W Worrell groin severe, lieut B Y Hart leg, privates J A Davis, missing.

Co K—Killed, privates M R Brown. Wounded, lieut H H Griffin neck severe, sergt M B Pitt, arm and knee, sergt W C Fisher arm severe, corpl R D Long hand, corpl J R Womble leg severe, privates W Bartholomow hip and heel, J D Roseman shoulder, S O Davis shoulder, N H Fisher face and shoulder severe, William F Fradle arm, B Gay head, J Hill knee severe, R Hinkle side and shoulder, John C Jordan knee, D Koonts back J Long neck, very slight, D D Leonard in face, Daniel Leonard in leg, E J Moore in arm, D D Moore in face severely, Henry Martin in shoulder, J W T Milton in hand severely. J D Neal in hand, S Robins in side severely, G W Thomas in arm, J Whitley in head, J E Young in arm severely, W H Landin in leg, Benj. Gay in head. Missing, H H Hearlley J A Hyatt and J Long.

Recapitulation.—Killed no officers, 10 privates. Wounded 5 officers, 158 privates.—Missing no officers, 8 privates.

Camp Winder Hospital—North Carolina Wounded.

In the House of Representatives, a few days ago, some of the Representatives of North Carolina in zealously advocating the granting of furloughs to wounded soldiers for a less term than sixty days, as provided by the then existing law, alluded in strong terms to the suffering of the North Carolina wounded at Camp Winder. We approved of the change as advocated, and would have now, and until the war is over (and God grant it may be soon) every brave boy from North Carolina in the bosom of his family, as soon as wounded, if it were practicable. It will be thus seen that there is not a shade of difference of opinion between us and the most zealous advocates for the proposed change in the furlough system. However the tone of the remarks of more than one of the North Carolina delegation, who took part in the discussion already alluded to, induced us to infer that at Camp Winder Hospital the North Carolina wounded were treated with neglect, to use the mildest term. What then was our astonishment, yesterday, when we met an energetic daughter of Virginia—one of those angels of mercy whose good deeds will never be fully known or appreciated until they are unfolded in another and a better world—with a subscription list headed by a well known citizen of Richmond, with fifty dollars (and the amount promised to reach a round sum) with which to purchase delicacies for a ward in this Hospital, which is occupied by none others than North Carolinians. She informed us that a committee of ladies of which she is a member, but rarely allow a day to pass without carrying them such articles of nutriment as will suit the condition of their health. On Saturday last they carried four gallons of ice-cream—a donation from Mr. Pizzini, the well known confectioner on Broad street—and distributed it among these gallant North Carolinians, whom Governor Vance says are called "Tarheels," because their feet adhere so closely to the battle field that they are never able to retreat.

We have no issue to make with the North Carolina delegation for their zeal in behalf of the wounded, but we publish the above to let the mothers, wives and sisters of wounded North Carolinians know that their dear ones in Virginia, though prostrate from wounds received while bravely opposing the advance of the accursed Yankees, find, among their sisters in Virginia, many a Florence Nightingale, ready and anxious to minister to their wants. In a word, that while some are deprived of the endearing associations of home, because the character of their wounds will not permit them to be moved, that they have excellent and attentive surgeons, and are not permitted to suffer for the want of suitable food or kind nursing.—*Richmond Whig.*

Additional from the North.

We continue to gather some interesting news of our files of Northern papers of the 4th instant.

THE YANKEE ARMIES TO BE CONCENTRATED.

The cry of concentration is being gotten up in the North in the hope that in the union of their forces they will be able to carry the two greatest points in the campaign—Richmond and Atlanta. The Philadelphia *Enquirer* in urging the policy says:

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Meadow Bluffs, West Virginia, states that Gen. Crooks' command has started on its second expedition, this time, it is believed, to join the army of the Potomac. It is also announced that Gen. Hunter, in command of Sigel's army, is moving in the same direction, while the army of the Northwest, under Gen. Pope, it is said, is on the way to reinforce the army of the Potomac. All these movements show that concentration is now the order of the day, and that the strength to overthrow the rebellion is to be found in the union of our armies. Gen. Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee, with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist, and short work will be made of the seige of Richmond. This concentration, we apprehend, is the true principle of determined, vigorous warfare. It gives strength, and strength under the command of such a General as Grant, must bring victory, as surely as effect follow cause.

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, it is also said, is *en route* for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman, while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The rebels are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the rebels at both places will be Waterloo defeats.

BUTLER'S OPERATIONS—WHAT WERE HIS INSTRUCTIONS.

A semi-official letter in the New York *Tribune*, written from Butler's headquarters, give some important news of the operations on the Southside. The correspondent says that the instructions given to Gen Butler for the guidance of the movement up the James river were, in substance:

1st. To land at a point above Fort Powhatan and march for City Point, or above, so as to secure a base for supplies on James river.

2d. To demonstrate toward Richmond, and, if posible, destroy the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, but to do nothing that would endanger his position on the river.

It was understood that when a landing had been effected, and the force should be ready to move forward, reinforcements were to be sent to enable General Butler to push strongly toward Richmond.

The correspondent then proceeds to show what he has done. He says:

General Butler gathered an expedition of thirty to forty thousand men at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. The expedition was admirably fitted out, and ready to move promptly at the specified time. The rebels, through the devices of General Butler, were completely blinded as to the destination of the force.

This army was moved a distance of one hundred and forty miles and ten thousand of the troops landed inside of twenty-four hours. Possession was taken of Wilson's wharf on the north and Fort Powhatan on the south bank of the James river; and then General Butler boldly pushed for City Point and Bermuda Hundred in his transports, at each of which places he landed without opposition. He had thus secured a new base of supplies, and the work of fortifying the line was at once commenced. Reconnoissances were at once sent out to ascertain the force of the enemy, and for the next twelve days there was more or less fighting every day. The occupation of this line and the continued fighting kept a force of thirty thousand men busily employed. The destruction of the railroad was so complete that for twenty one days no trains ran over the road. It was part of the original plan that a junction was to be effected between Grant and Butler, with this place as a base of supplies.

The stubborn resistance of Lee prolonged General Grant's campaign from ten to twenty-six days, and also prevented General Butler from receiving reinforcements left at Point Lookout, which, in the exigencies of the case, were sent to the army of the Potomac. General Butler was determined to keep Beauregard's force busy, and in his eagerness he made the attack before his defensive works had been completed. The detention of Grant, information of which was sent to General Butler while he was before the defences of Richmond, and the strength of those defences rendered it imperative that the troops should return and make strong his original position, so that in no case should that be lost, it being important to hold this place as a future base of supplies. The statement that General Gilmore had advised intrenching Union forces in front of the defenses of Fort Darling is contradicted by a letter from that officer, in which he says he not only did not advise, but that, in his opinion, it was no place for intrenching.

After his return, General Butler worked his men day and night on the defenses, until in the opinion of his engineers his position was sufficiently strong to be held by a reduced force, meaning to create a mobile column of twenty thousand men for offensive operations against Petersburg. At the time the latter arrangement was completed, orders were received from Washington to send every available man, leaving sufficient to hold the line to the White House, under General Smith, to establish a new base of supplies. General Butler, although he had his pontoons laid across the Appomattox, and his troops were to march that night upon Petersburg, at once decided to hold the line with the lame and the halt, and send forward all that possibly could be spared to aid Grant. The facts are that General Butler has fully carried out his part of the plan, and also done all that he could to annoy, harass and employ the troops in front of him. He has also sent more reinforcements to Grant than Beauregard has to Lee, and has put at least ten thousand of the enemy *hors de combat.*

☞ GOV. VANCE will speak at
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, 14th,
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16th,
Asheville, Friday, June 17th,
Marion, Monday, June 20th,
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21st,
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22d.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Attack on Petersburg—Further Particular.

RICHMOND, June 10.

The enemy, five thousand strong, under Gen. Kautz, made a fierce attempt to capture Petersburg. The enemy advanced in two columns, and after several assaults upon our works southeast of the city, in which they were repulsed, they succeeded in flanking our forces and causing them to retreat, after fighting bravely.

The Petersburg militia sustained the brunt of the first assault, behaving like veterans—loosing six killed and thirty wounded—some of our best citizens among them.

The Yankees then advanced to the suburbs, but at an opportune moment Graham's battery opened from Reservoir hill, and simultaneously Dearing's cavalry charged them. The enemy wheeled and fled in great confusion. The column advancing on the Blandford road, was repulsed by Sturdivant's battery which arrived in time. Our reinforcements pursued the Yankees for several miles. The residence of Timothy Rives was sacked and burned. Mr. Rives was carried off. Rev. Wm. Hill, chaplain of the Washington artillery, was also captured.

We are indebted to a gentleman for the following private despatch, giving a list of the citizens of Petersburg killed in the Yankee raid there on the 9th, and of some of the wounded:

PETERSBURG, June 10.

All quiet at Clifton and elsewhere to-day. Among the killed yesterday, are J. E. Friend, W. J. Banis and G. B. Jones. Among the wounded, are R. A. Martin, W. T. McCandlish, W. H. Hardee, G. V. Scott, N. T. Page, add A. Guy Johnston, who has since died.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, June 10.

There is no change in the position of the two armies. All quiet to-day.

From Staunton.

MOUNTAIN TOP, June 9.

The enemy advanced again to-day with cavalry, and were driven back by Imboden's infantry. A column on each side of the Rail Road, advanced to Fishersville, burning the railroad track. All quiet.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, June 10.

The enemy developed in force yesterday on our front, at Acworth, and on our extreme right east of the railroad towards Boswell. Partial skirmishing occurred this afternoon in front of Hood's corps. Prisoners report that the bridge at Etowah has been rebuilt by the Yankees and the trains are running to Acworth station. Sherman avoids every effort to bring him to an engagement outside of his breastworks. Prisoners say he has orders not to risk a general engagement.

Gov. Brown returned from the front yesterday, where he has been with Gen. Johnston.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MOBILE, June 10.

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Register* from Senatobia, of the 9th, says that Canby is appointed a division commander. Banks, Steele and Rosecranz retain their respective commands. Mooner is reported defeated on the 18th at Poligmac, on Yellow Bayou. Confederate loss 800; Federal 150. Shelby is moving on Southwestern Missouri with twenty-four hundred men; and six thousand infantry are ordered south from Missouri to reinforce Canby. A raid is said to have left Memphis for Corinth.

Gold in in Memphis 225.

Fremont and Cochran were nominated by the Cleveland Radical Convention.

A Washington dispatch of the 2d says that thirty thousand wounded have been sent to the hospitals there.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, June 10.

European advices of the 25th, state that Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is dead. The news of the great battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation in England. The London *Times* and *Star* regard Grant's success indecisive. The London *Post* expressed a conviction that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat. The *Herald* and *Globe* pronounce the advance on Richmond a failure.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 10.

The steam Rams built by Laird, have been purchased by the English government. The crew of the schooner J. S. Genty were discharged. Liverpool cotton market steady.

From the North.

RICHMOND, June 10.

Northern dates of the 7th have been received. Grant's dispatches say, the enemy attacked the federal lines on Saturday night and were everywhere repulsed. Everything going on well.

The correspondent of the *Enquirer* admits a loss of five thousand at Cold Harbor on the 3rd. Gen. Tyler lost a foot, and seven colonels were wounded.

The caucusing at Baltimore indicated the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Gold 194½.

Sterman telegraphs 12 o'clock noon, at Acworth, Ga., that he has full possession of the railroad within one mile of Marietta.

Freemont's Acceptance.

RICHMOND, June 10.

Freemont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, declares Lincoln's administration a military dictatorship, without unity, viger, or execution. He says that if an acceptable man is nominated at Baltimore, he will not be a candidate; but if Lincoln is nominated, there is no alternate but to organize every element of opposition to prevent the misfortune of his election. The *Herald* says that Fremont's position secures the defeat of Lincoln.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, June 10.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the bill to establish a bureau of Foreign Supplies, and again rejected the bill to authorize the Army Reporters of the Press Association to purchase rations and forage. Most of the day was spent in secret session.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of States holding old currency, and disagreed to Senate amendments to the bill amending the tax laws. A committee of Conference will be the result. Congress will probably adjourn to-morrow.

HOKE'S BRIGADE,
Near Gaines' Mill, June 7, 1864.

Editors Confederate: On Friday night about 10 o'clock, a furious attack was made by the enemy upon that part of our line defended by the divisions of Gens. Hoke, Breckinridge and Finnigan. For an hour the roar of artillery and musketry was awfully grand and exciting. As soon as the storm of battle had lulled, Gen. Hoke sent word along the line to our left, "All's well." 'Tis surprising how intelligence may be thus speedily carried along the line of battle in this way, one man pronouncing it after another. The enemy had been driven back, with great slaughter, at all points. For the balance of the night, comparative quiet reigned.

On Saturday the usual and continual crack of the sharpshooter's rifles, with occasional salutes of artillery, prevailed all day. About 10 o'clock at night, each army thought the other was advancing to the attack, near the point of Cold Harbor, and for some time we had the stillness of the night disturbed by some of the heaviest firing of musketry and artillery that we have yet heard on the Chickahominy; in the affair, but little harm is said to have been done.

On Sunday night, the 5th, Grant fell back on his right wing, abandoning his breastworks for some distance. This move seems to have been made in haste and confusion, from the plunder left behind. Early's division followed him up in pursuit, capturing about sixty prisoners. We had advanced a little more than a mile when we began to feel the enemy's skirmishers; our sharpshooters went to work with a good appetite, and late in the evening the enemy's skirmishers were driven back upon their line of battle. Quite a number of our brave Carolinians were wounded in this sharp skirmish, and I am sorry to record it, that George A. Thompson, of Alamance, 6th Reg., was killed. No better soldier has fallen in this "cruel war." Grant is still falling back towards our right, as if he, like McClelland, wished to "change his base" to James river. This morning our corps are moving in the same direction, and very sharp skirmishing has been going on since daylight, near Gaines' mill. So far as this army is concerned, I can say in the language of Gen. Hoke, at the close of the fight on Friday night, "All is well." SIGMA.

THE CONFEDERATE TAXES.—The Richmond *Sentinel* publishes the following regulation of the Tax Bureau upon a point about which there have been frequent inquiries:

"Bonds and certificates issued in pursuance of the second section of 'an act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of bonds and notes,' approved 17th of February, 1864, will (provided no interest shall have been paid upon them) be received without interest in payment of taxes, until and on the 31st of December, 1864, but not afterwards; consequently not in payment of taxes on salaries or incomes of the year 1864, nor in payment of taxes on sales or receipts for quarter ending on the last day of said year."

The *Sentinel* adds that the net "profits" of merchants are "income," and taxed as such; consequently they, like all others who pay an income tax, may not do so in four per cent. bonds or certificates.

The terms of the law on which the above regulation of the Department is based, are as follows:

"Such bonds and certificates [the 4 per cents are referred to,] shall be receivable without interest in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties."

The *Sentinel* urges Congress, and we think with reason, to change the law so as to allow the tax on incomes of 1864 and on sales of the last quarter to be paid in 4 per cents.

New Advertisements.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL commence on Monday, the Fourth of July, 1864, and continue twenty weeks.

Instruction is given in every department. The School of Fine Arts (which was suspended during last session) will be in charge of Miss MARY LEITWICH, a southern lady of large experience and superior qualifications.

Tuition in each school, $60
Board in advance, 500

Each student is expected to furnish her own candles and towels and a pair of sheets.

As the number of boarders is limited, those desiring admission should make immediate application.

J. H. MILLS,
ju 11-117-d12t Oxford, N. C.
Biblical Recorder copy 4 weeks.

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Raleigh, June 10, '64.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESpectfully requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE on MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock. The attendance of all citizens is earnestly desired.

W. H. HARRISON,
ju 11-d2t Mayor.

$200 REWARD,

WILL BE GIVEN for the apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get them, of two boys, viz: SAM, a mulatto, aged 16, tall and slender; and ELLICK, black, aged 13. They are smooth skin, likely, polite and intelligent boys. Ellick has large front teeth and is quick spoken. Sam is rather slow. Both had on oil cloth caps, white cotton shirts, and brown and white plaid cotton pants. They carried off a pair of nice boots, a soft brown hat with red cord and tassel, and a blue coat and pants. They were purchased of S. N. Davis & Co., Richmond, and are probably endeavoring to make their way to Virginia, where they were raised. They left my plantation near Goldsboro', N. C., on the 30th of May last.

ju 11-1117-d4t* W. T. DORTH.

$500 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 1st inst., THREE NEGRO BOYS; the eldest, JIM, is 23 years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, of a copper color, a bold, impudent, swaggering air; had on when he left a black wool hat, dark copperas-colored cotton pants, old dark plaid cassimere coat, new shirt and a pair of boots.

TOM, sixteen years of age, light copper color, five feet five or six inches high, sharp featured, quite intelligent, and having been with the army, has something of a military air in his address; had on when he left, a black slouch hat, gray roundabout, white woolen pants well worn, new shirt, and was either barefooted or had on a very inferior pair of shoes.

ALBERT, eighteen years of age, ebony color, stout built, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he left, an old black slouch hat, new shirt, blue-navy cloth pants well worn, barefooted, and rather of a sullen look.

These negroes were purchased a few weeks since in Augusta, Ga. Jim and Tom having been connected with the army, are evidently endeavoring to either make their way to the army of Virginia, or to get within the Yankee lines. Five hundred dollars reward will be given for their delivery in Shelby, Cleveland county, N. C., or one hundred dollars a head for their capture and confinement in any jail where I may get them.

C. P. CULVER.
Shelby, N. C., June 3, 1864. 115-d6t
Raleigh papers please insert one week and send bill.